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(18)

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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORTChinese Science (18)

This is a serialized report consisting of unevaluated information prepared as abstracts, summaries, and translations from recent publications of the Sino-Soviet Bloc countries. It is issued in seven series. Of these, four, Biology and Medicine, Electronics and Engineering, Chemistry and Metallurgy, and Physics and Mathematics, are issued monthly. The fifth series, Chinese Science, is issued twice monthly; the sixth series, Organization and Administration of Soviet Science, is issued every 6 weeks; and the seventh series, Outer Mongolia, is issued sporadically. Individual items are unclassified unless otherwise indicated.

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY SUGGESTS PLAN FOR PREVENTING INSECT DAMAGE --
Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 19 Nov 62, p 2

The Institute of Zoology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, after doing research on some important crop insects, has recently proposed certain new programs and measures to control insects.

Entomologists have obtained definite information about the oriental migratory locust: the formation of, and changes in, the area in which the locust lives; the ability of the locust to endure water, cold, and salt; and the insects' selection of food, reproductive physiology, and large-scale occurrence. By employing the results of this research, they have improved the method of predicting the occurrence of the locust and have suggested that the principal method of preventing locust damage is to destroy the places from which the locust emerges; this method has produced definite results in areas where it has been put into effect. Some areas have already stopped locust damage.

After studying the living and reproductive habits of the cotton aphid, the cotton bollworm, and the boll weevil, the Institute of Zoology along with concerned agricultural organs, formulated a program to make predictions about these cotton pests. Relying on the masses experiences, they combined field investigations with experimental research and suggested a set of comprehensive preventive measures. For example, in the early spring, the currying and removal of weeds and wild grasses, which are the host plants of the cotton pests, can reduce and even prevent damage from the cotton aphid and the boll weevil; the use of a solution of sugar and vinegar can ensnare and kill the adult insect. In the Yunnan Province cotton areas, the rotation of cotton and grain crops cause the food supply of the boll weevil and other harmful insects to be cut off for a period, causing a general reduction in the number of insects.

The Institute of Zoology, Peking University, the Institute of Plant Protection of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and other units have studied the movements of the army worm. They made on-the-spot investigations and did experimental research on the army worm's wintering-over and flight movements. Now they are clear about this: this insect, which does serious damage to paddy rice, millet, and corn, winters over in the eastern part of China. It ranges as far north as the 33d parallel, where the average temperature during January is zero degrees [centigrade]. This is about on a line between Nan-yang and T'a-ho in Honan Province and Su-hsien in Anhwei Province. They have also learned about the army worm's flight habits; it flies north in the spring and south in the autumn.

Entomologists have also made definite progress in other fields: the control of the intermediate vector of cattle piroplasmosis, of the pine caterpillar which damages forests, of the green worm which damages vegetables, in the use of chemicals and natural materials to kill insects, and in the making of insecticides. They have written such books as Mien Ching-hsueh (Cotton [pest] Entomology) Tung-ya Fei-huang Sheng-wu-hsueh (The Biology of the Oriental Migratory Locust), and Chung-kuo Ching-chi K'ung-ch'ung Chih (China's Economic Insects), all of which are useful basic reference materials.

This research has not only supported agricultural production but has promoted the development of several important sciences in the field in the entomology, such as ecology, physiology, pathology, and toxicology.

At present, the entomologists are not only continuing to study such problems as numerical changes in the insects mentioned above, forecasting, and reproduction control, but are also studying such new problems as the use of chemicals and microorganisms to control harmful insects, as well as construction of equipment to poison insects.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN SZECHWAN AND KWANGTUNG --
Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 15 Dec 62, p 1

Agricultural mechanization research units in Szechwan and Kwangtung Provinces have designed several medium- and small-scale farm machines, as well as some semi-mechanized and improved farm tools.

In Szechwan, the Szechwan Provincial Institute of Agricultural Mechanization designed an automatic wheat sheller capable of handling 500-600 kilograms per hour.

The I-pin Special District Institute of Agricultural Mechanization has designed a 120-horsepower and an 80-horsepower engine for use in drainage and irrigation; these have now been put into trial production. This institute has also designed a semimechanized ball-bearing water wheel.

The Kwangtung Provincial Research Academy of Machinery (Kuang-tung Sheng Chi-hsieh K'o-hsueh Yen-chiu-yuan; 1684/2639/4164/2894/2750/4430/1331/4282/4496/7108), formed during 1961 by the merger of the Kwangtung Provincial Institute of Agricultural Mechanization and the Kwangtung Provincial College of Machine Research (Kuang-tung Sheng Chi-hsieh K'o-hsueh Yen-chiu Hsueh-yuan; 1684/2639/4164/2894/2750/4430/1331/4282/4496/1331/7108), has designed a number of farm machines: a high pressure oil pump for tractors, a four-plowshare plow for use in submerged fields a grader, an excavator, a harrow for submerged firled, a grain dryer, and a 2½-row paddy rice drill. The four plowshare plow and the high pressure oil pump are already in limited production; the grader will go into limited production in the near future.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY DEVELOPED BY SHANGHAI INSTITUTE -- Peiping,
Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 13 D3c 62, p 1

The Shanghai Institute of Agricultural Mechanization, [Chinese] Academy of Agricultural Sciences, has recently developed a number of medium- and small-scale agricultural machines. One machine is capable of simultaneously plowing, harrowing, and leveling three rows to a depth of 3-6 inches in moist or submerged fields. This machine, with which it is possible to till 50-60 mou per day, is now in production. Recent accomplishments by this institute include development of an electric plow, as well as various improved semimechanized and other farm tools.

WHEAT HYBRIDIZATION EXPERT DISCUSSES HIS WORK -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 11 Dec 62, p 2

Ts'ai Hsu (5591/2485), chairman, Agronomy Department, Peiping Agricultural University, states that much progress has been made in the breeding of wheat at Peiping Agricultural University since his arrival in 1946. Professor Ts'ai points to the development of "Nung-ta No 1" and "Nung-ta No 3", two of the most suitable strains of wheat for North China. In addition, the following strains have been bred at the university: "Nung-ta No. 36," "Nung-ta 90," "Nung-ta 183," "Nung-ta 498," "Nung-ta 183," and "Nung-ta 311." The last two strains are products of the research aimed at developing stem-rust-resistant wheat strains.

Ten research personnel work under Professor Ta'ai; three of these, Instructor Liu Chung-hsuan (0491/0022/1357), Instructor Chang Shu-chen (1728/2885/2830), and Yang Tso-min (2799/0155/3046) were formerly Ts'ai's students. Professor Ts'ai has also worked with Chuang Ch'iao-sheng (5445/1564/3932), head of the Breeding Laboratory, Institute of Crop Breeding and Cultivation, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

IMPROVED STRAINS OF CROPS DEVELOPED BY SZECHWAN INSTITUTE -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 13 Dec 62, p 1

The Szechwan Provincial Institute of Agricultural Sciences is actively pursuing research in the fields of developing improved strains of crops, combating diseases and pests, and in soil improvement. The Rice Breeding Laboratory has studied over 2,000 strains of rice in an effort to propagate strains suitable to Szechwan Province. The Rape Disease Team has developed two new disease-resistant strains of rape, "Hsieh-tso No 1 [0588/ 0155; literally, Cooperation No 1]" and "Hsieh-tso No 2." The Potatoes Laboratory has developed the "Hung-ch'i No 4" [4767/2745; literally,

'Red Flag') sweet potato; this strain is being widely grown in Szechuan Province. At present, this laboratory, whose personnel includes Yang Hung-tsui (2799/7703/4371), is engaged in research aimed at developing strains of potatoes resistant to black rot.

HUPEH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY DISCUSSES COTTON BOLL-DROP -- Peiping, Jen-Min Jih-pao, 20 Dec 62, p 5

The problem of cotton boll-drop was discussed at a recent conference of the Hupeh Agricultural Society. This is the most serious problem in cotton production at the present time. This premature dropping off of the cotton bolls is due to high temperature and low humidity. The Hupeh Provincial Institute of Agricultural Sciences has been studying this problem in their Cotton Laboratory since 1958. The results of their studies showed that boll-drop is closely related to pollen sac splitting and coloration. Yellow pollen sacs usually split; white pollen sacs do not split. Cotton with white sacs was liable to boll-drop because of the sacs low moisture content. Most of those present at the conference agreed with the conclusions of these researchers.

HSIN-HSIANG INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES ACTIVE -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 11 Dec 62, p 2

Since its establishment in 1950, the Hsin-hsiang Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Honan Province, has developed 12 improved strains of such crops as wheat, cotton, and millet.

SOUTH CHINA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TRAINS LARGE NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS -- Canton, Chung-kuo Hsin-wen, 20 Nov 62, p 12

South China Agricultural College, formed by the merger of the agricultural colleges of Chungshan University and the former Ling-nan University, has, during the past ten years, trained more than 3,500 agricultural specialists. This is more than twice the number graduated from Chungshan University Agricultural College and the agricultural college of Ling-nan University 1921-1952. Many of the specialists were assigned to the task of building agricultural production and made definite contributions. For example, a comprehensive investigation worker, Hsieh Tz'u-ch'ien (6200/1964/6692), of the Canton Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who graduated from the Botany Department of said college in 1958, has often explored the wild resources of Kwanftung, Kwangsi, and Fukien Provinces. He did an outstanding job and four times was commended as a progressive worker. Li Kuo-feng (2621/2654/0023), a 1953 Veterinary Department graduate and now a technician at the Ma-an-wei Cattle Breeding Station has bred more than 300 head of cattle which are big, strong at plow work, and excellent milk producers. This college has also turned out large number of technicians for agricultural production departments, 99 of whom are correspondence school graduates. Some 6,000 technicians have been trained for people's communes and for farms, and these have played an outstanding role in agricultural production. The present number of students exceeds 3,400.

AGRO-TECHNICAL PERSONNEL HONORED -- Canton, Chung-kuo Hsin-wen, 19 Nov 62, p 10

Chang Wan-hsing (1728/2519/5281) and Chiang P'in-chen (3068/5111/3791), agro-technical workers at the Po-lo Hsien Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Kwangtung Province, were honored upon the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of this institute. Both are graduates of South China Agricultural College; Chang is working in plant propagation, Chiang studies plant protection.

IMPROVED STRAINS OF RICE DEVELOPED IN SOOCHOW SPECIAL DISTRICT -- Peiping, Kuavg-ming Jih-pao, 24 Dec 62, p 2

Since its inception the Soochow Special District Institute of Agricultural Sciences has developed seven new strains of rice suitable for that area. These include "853", "Su-tao No 1" [5685/4470; abbreviation of "Soochow Rice"], "Su-tao 18." The last named strain is resistant to the rice borer.

LARCH DISEASE INVESTIGATED BY INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY AND SOILS -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 14 Dec 62, p 2

The Institute of Forestry and Soils, Chinese Academy of Sciences, has been working with personnel of the Ts'ao-ho-k'ou Experimental Forest, Liaoning Provincial Department of Forestry, in research on the causes of leaffall of larch. This research was begun in 1958. The cause of premature leaf-fall was determined to be a fungus; the phenomenon occurs June-August each year. The Japanese larch was found to be fairly resistant to this disease; the Korean and Khingan larches are more susceptible to this disease. The most suitable treatment was found to be the application of a one percent preparation of nitrocresyl phosphate.

FORESTRY RESEARCH AT ANHWEI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 13 Dec 62, p 2

Since 1956, the Forest Breeding Teaching and Research Section, Forestry Department, Anhwei Agricultural College, has been conducting research in domesticating the economically valuable eucalyptus tree.

TEA INSTITUTE IN ANHWEI -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 14 Dec 62, p 2

The Ch'i-men Institute of Tea, Anhwei Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, has developed two improved strains of tea: "Ch'i-hung No 119" and "Ch'i-hung No 120" [4359/4767; probably abbreviation of Ch'i-men Red Tea].

CHEKIANG AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AID LOW-LEVEL RESEARCHERS -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 12 Dec 62, p 1

Chekiang Agricultural University, Huang-yen Agricultural School, and research units from the Chekiang Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences have aided the low-level research being conducted by units in Lin-hai Hsien, one of which is the [Lin-hai] Hsien Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

HONAN INSTITUTE SUMMARIZES PEASANT EXPERIENCES -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 12 Dec 62, p 1

Since June 1961, the Nan-yang Special District Institute of Agricultural Sciences has been compiling data based on the experiences of the masses in agriculture in the area. The results of this material has now been published by the institute.

RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE STUDENTS STUDY AT PEIPING AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY -- Canton, Chung-kuo Hsin-wen, 11 Nov 62, p 7

Each year, over ten returned overseas Chinese students graduate from Peiping Agricultural University. The students have returned from such countries as Indonesia, Malaya, Thailand, Burma, and Cambodia. Liu Pu-chou (0491/2795/3166), an instructor in the Horticulture Department, is directing several returned students in laboratory work at the university. Other returned students are studying in the Plant Protection Department.

YUNG-NING AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL ACTIVE -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 13 Dec 62, p 2

Since its establishment in 1957, the Yung-ning Agricultural School, Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, has graduated over 1,000 agricultural technicians. The majority of these have been assigned work in various agrotechnical extension stations, veterinary medicine stations, and state farms in Ningsia.

AGROCHEMICALS WIDELY USED IN HEILUNGKIALANG -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 24 Dec 62, p 2

Agrochemicals have been used for the past few years in Heilung-kiang Province to combat weeds in paddies; in 1962, over 20 hsien used these chemical agents at the urging of scientific research organizations at all levels.

BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

PUBLIC HEALTH IMPROVED IN TIBET -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 14 Dec 62, p 2

Great improvements have been made in public health work in Tibet since 1959. In early 1959, there were 40 medical organizations in Tibet; there are now 157. Medical personnel have increased from over 400 to about 1,500 during the same period; hospital beds have increased from over 100 to 1,000. Over 600 Tibetan personnel have been trained during the same period. Most hsien now have public health departments.

During the past 3 years, the central government has spent over 13 million yuan on public health in Tibet. Over 70 Tibetan medical personnel trained in other parts of China have been sent back to Tibet to work.

Communicable diseases such as smallpox, measles, typhus, and dysentery, formerly prevalent in Tibet, are being brought under control. All Tibetan medical organizations regularly send personnel to the countryside to treat the farmers and nomads.

Much work has been done in farm villages on the conversion of sewage into fertilizer. Urban public health has also been improved; during 1962, 7 kilometers of waterways have been repaired in Lhasa; rubbish and waste water are now seldom seen on the streets.

FUKIEN VILLAGES RAPIDLY DEVELOP MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES -- Canton, Chung-kuo Hsin-wen, 17 Nov 62, p 9

In the last few years, villages in Fukien Province have rapidly developed medical and health services. At present, each hsien has a general hospital and a health station. Everywhere the people's communes have established health clinics and stations and associated offices so that all peasants can receive medical care. In the past few years, medical organizations and high- and middle-level medical colleges and schools in the cities have trained and sent to rural hospitals and health clinics large groups of medical and health personnel who are relatively highly skilled and well educated. At present, all the hsien-level hospitals and many people's commune hospitals have medical personnel who are graduates of higher medical colleges or schools. Many municipal hospitals and rural hospitals have established cooperative relations to help the villages raise their standards. Some hospitals send doctors down to the hsiang to help with difficult cases. A year or so ago, municipal hospitals began classes to train personnel for work in the villages; they have trained more than 1,200 medical and health personnel of high or intermediate level so that, by now, a great number of hsien hospitals can perform major gastric operations, and handle difficult maternity and medical cases; some hospitals can even perform relatively complex brain surgery.

SOME RESULTS OF ELECTRONIC BRAIN STUDIES REPORTED -- Canton, Chung-kuo Hsin-wen, 11 Nov 62, p 5

The Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, has been employing electronic techniques to the principles of human cerebral activity. The institute has studied the electric current produced by the brain cells of over 1,800 persons between the ages of 4 and 20 in order to examine cerebral development.

Two periods of rapid cerebral development were noted: between 5 and 6 years old, and between 13 and 14 years old. These results, obtained after 4 years of intensive research, will prove useful in the fields of education and medicine. Similar studies on persons aged 20-110 are now underway at the institute.

EXCITABILITY INDEX STUDIED -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 14 Dec 62,
p 2

Hou Tsung-lien (0186/1350/3425), president of Sian Medical College, has recently proposed that the receipt of irritation and the excitability process are two separate stages. Professor Hou, relying on data provided by the Physiology Teaching and Research Section of his college, has provided a unified approach to the problems of excitability index by his demonstration of the differences between irritability and excitability.

SHANGHAI HOSPITAL AIDS HSIEN HOSPITAL -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 Dec 62,
p 2

For the past two years, Shanghai People's Hospital No 9 has been giving technical support to Chin-shan Hsien People's Hospital. Yu Sung-wen (0205/2646/2429), head of the Department of Internal Medicine, and Ch'iu Yu-hsing (8003/3689 + 1429/5281) deputy director of the Pediatrics Department, have been among the personnel from Shanghai People's Hospital No 9 who have worked closely with the doctors of Chin-shan People's Hospital. Others include surgeon Fu Chung-i (0265/0022/5030), who has assisted Wang Hsi-lin (3769/6932/2651), of Chin-shan People's Hospital in renovating the study plans of the Osteology Department.

The Chin-shan Hsien People's Hospital was without an anasthetist until one was trained by Shanghai Hospital No 9. The Department of Internal Medicine of Chin-shan Hospital was strengthened by the training accorded Doctors Li Ming (2621/6900) and Chou Tao-li (0719/6670/3810). Shanghai People's Hospital No 9 was also instrumental in establishing standards for sterilization, examination, and management of case histories.

Recently, the two hospitals have been discussing their 1963 plans for technical support.

MINORITY NATIONALITY TECHNICIANS -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 20 Dec 62, p 2

Large numbers of the T'u-chia, Miao, and Tibetan minority nationalities have been trained as medical technicians. In Hsiang-hsi T'u-chia and Miao Autonomous Chou, over 20 medical technicians have returned to work in hospitals, for example, Hsiang-hsi T'u-chia and Miao Autonomous Chou People's Hospital No 1, after their training in such schools as Hunan Medical College and Peiping Medical College. Their training lasted 5-6 years. Technical cadres in other fields have also been trained within the chou at Chi-shou University; this fall, 221 T'u-chia and Miao graduated.

The veterinary medicine situation in Jih-k'o-tse Special District, Tibet, has improved rapidly in the past 3 years. Seventy percent of the veterinary medical technicians are now of the Tibetan nationality. Each of the special district's 12 hsien now have veterinary medicine organizations.

RADIOISOTOPES USED IN RESEARCH ON MARINE PRODUCTS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 13 Dec 62, p 2

The Yangtze River Research Institute of Marine Products and the Kiangsu Provincial Research Institute of Marine Products, both of the Ministry of Marine Products, are employing radioisotopes in their research work on the histology of various fishes. Isotopes of calcium have been used in these studies and in studies of the digestive process in fish.

SOUTH CHINA'S TORRID ZONE RICH IN BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -- Canton, Chung-kuo Hsin-wen, 13 Nov 62, p 4-5

A group of scientific workers which has been exploring South China's torrid zone for the past 12 years has established that this area is rich in biological resources. In their report they conclude that South China's natural conditions are suitable for growing many kinds of tropical crops such as the three-leaved rubber plant, tropical oil-bearing crops, tropical fiber crops, and many varieties of crops that grow in forest areas suitable for making beverages, perfumes, and drugs. In addition, there are many useful varieties of wild tropical plants.

There are more than 6,000 varieties of wild tropical plants in Kwangtung Province; in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, more than 7,000 varieties; in Fukien Province, more than 2,000 varieties. In Kwangtung, for example, of the 60 or so wild tropical oil-bearing crops, 67 percent contain at least 20 percent oil. The best quality oil producers are the "chu-pai" [4554/2672; literally, "bamboo cypress"] and the "chu-yu-kuo" [3727/3111/2654; literally, "pig oil nut"]; the latter has been successfully domesticated. The "chu-pai" will grow in many kinds of soil and mature in 5-6 years. In Huai-chi Hsien, Kwangsi the trees produce 400-500 chin of nuts and will continue to do so for about 100 years. Of the 600 or more varieties of wild fiber plants, many [produce fibers that] can be used to make first quality stationery or as substitutes for woven goods.

Beginning in 1950, scientific personnel explored the wild areas of Hainan Island. From 1952 to 1955 they continued the work in western Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

In 1957, in accordance with long-range national scientific and technological requirements and under the direction of the Committee on Comprehensive Expeditions of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, there was established the Comprehensive Expeditionary Team for South China Tropical Biological Resources, composed of research organizations, colleges and higher schools, and administrative organs. This team engaged in comprehensive scientific

expeditions throughout the whole of South China, its chief target being tropical crops in wild areas. Since the first half of 1961, it also carried out comprehensive re-examination work on an regional basis, which was immediately followed by summarization work. Recently, the Institute of Geology, the Institute of Pedology, and the South China Institute of Botany, all of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chungshan University, and other units cooperated in writing 22 scientific reports relating to the geography, climate, soil, vegetation, the comprehensive natural delincation of South China, the exploration of forest areas suitable for growing tropical crops, and development programs for South China's tropical crops.

ZOOPLANKTON SPECIES NOTED IN FUKIEN -- Canton, Chung-kuo Hsin-wen, 11 Nov 62, p 8

According to a survey made by the East China Institute of Oceanography, Chinese Academy of Sciences, there are 16 species of zooplankton to be found along the coast of Fukien Province.

MIGRATION OF TWO INNER-MONGOLIAN BIRDS NOTED -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 16 Jun 62, p 2

Birds of the species Phaenicophaeus, after wintering in Hopeh and Shantung Provinces, return north to the Hu-lun-pe-i-erh, Hsi-lin-kuo-lo, and Wu-lan-ch'i-pu praises of Inner-Mongolia during the summer to breed.

Each year, the "puffed-billed" swan returns to the frozen lakes of Inner Mongolia during March; it flies south during September to its winter habitat.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES

TIENTSIN UNIVERSITY HOLDS SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE -- Peking, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 5 Dec 62, p 2

At Tientsin University's annual scientific conference, held recently, 102 papers were read and discussed. The majority of these papers were concerned with national economic reconstruction, some of which involved scientific and technological research in agriculture.

Asst Prof Chi Yu-chun (0495/0645/6874) of the Dynamics Department submitted a paper entitled "Research On the Use of Flame Ignition to Solve the Problem of Using Many Kinds of Fuel in the Internal Combustion Engine." In doing research in the villages, Chi had discovered that although many kinds of internal combustion engines are required, most of them could use but one kind of fuel. The fact that different kinds of fuel could not be used actually affected production. In his paper he discussed the research he had done on this problem.

Prof Li P'ei-k'un (2621/0160/1507) of the Machine Building Department submitted a paper entitled "Repair Welding of Cast Iron." This paper contained valuable information regarding the repair of agricultural machinery.

Prof Lu Yuan-p'ing (0712/0337/1627) of the Hydraulic Engineering Department has spent a long time in studying the question of reservoir construction. In his paper, "Fissures in Earth Embankments and the Disposition Thereof," he thoroughly discussed the construction and repair of earth embankments for water reservoirs.

Prof Shih Shao-hsi (0670/4801/3556) and other members of the Dynamics Department, in a paper entitled "Research on the Free Piston Compressor," introduced the results of their research since 1958 on this type of compressor.

Instructors in the Waterways and Harbors Teaching and Research Section and in the Water Power Teaching and Research Section of the Water Power Department jointly studied the problem of mud and sand in waves and currents. This subject was written up in two reports submitted to the meeting, namely, "Flow Movement in Open Canal Currents" and "Wave Turbulence and its Capacity to Carry Sand."

NEW PROGRAM DEVISED FOR RUSSIAN-CHINESE MACHINE TRANSLATIONS -- Peiping, Chung-kuo Yu-wen (Chinese Language and Literature), No 10, Oct 62, pp 439-458

During 1958 and 1959, the Institute of Linguistics and Philology and the Institute of Computation Technique, both of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, prepared a set of rule systems for Russian-Chinese machine translations. A successful experiment [using this set of rule systems] was carried out 30 September 1959 using a large, high-speed electronic computer. Further research was pursued, and a new program was devised in 1961.

The new program was based on a "mechanical document" [chi-hsieh wen-yu; 2894/2750/2429/3731] 291 sentences in length. The program was shown to be satisfactory after thorough checking. Personnel from the Institute of Linguistics and Philology, the Institute of Computation Technique, Peiping Foreign Language College, and the China Scientific and Technological Information Institute participated in the work.

[A full translation of this item, which consists of "a simple discussion of the new program from the point of view of linguistics and a comparison of the program with earlier programs." The article is entitled "A Comparison of Old and New Programs of Russian-Chinese Machine Translation Rule Systems," by Liu Yung-ch'uan (0491/8673/3123), Kao Tsu-shun (7559/4371/5293), and Liu Cho (0491/0213).]

SPECTROGRAPH DEVELOPED IN CHINA -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 13 Dec 62, p 2

The first spectrograph to be produced in China has been manufactured, after 3 years intensive work, by the Peiping Educational Apparatus Plant (pei-ching Chiao-hsueh I-ch'i Ch'ang; 0554/0079/2403/1331/0308/0892/1681). This spectrograph is now being used at Nan-k'ai University and Peiping University; one is being used by the Physics Teaching and Research Section, Peking University.

SYMPOSIA HELD AT HARBIN INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY - Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 13 Dec 62, p 2

Instructors in the Machine Tools Teaching and Research Section, Machinery Department, Harbin Industrial University, have organized a series of symposia for their students; the topics covered have included gear calculations, axle calculations, mechanical drafting, and spare part charts.

MISCELLANEOUS

NAN-K'AI UNIVERSITY HOLDS SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 5 Dec 62, p 2

At Nan-k'ai University's fifth scientific conference, held recently 167 papers were read, reflecting new achievements in science. In the field of agricultural science and technology, there were more than 20 papers.

Prof Yang Shih-hsien (2799/4258/0341), chemist and president of the university, and Prof Ch'en T'ien-ch'ih (7115/1131/3069) of the Chemistry Department submitted a paper entitled "Research on Organo phosphorus Agrochemicals." Prof Ch'en Ju-yu (7115/5423/3768) of the Chemistry Department submitted a paper entitled "Agrochemical Research Review." These two papers discussed insecticides, fungicides, phytocides, plant hormones, and a number of other new chemical compounds and chemical agents. They explored certain principles of the molecular structure and physiological composition of organicphosphorus compounds. They also provided new approaches to agrochemical research, which will be very beneficial to the development of this field in the future. Prof Ts'ui Ch'eng (1508/3413) of the Chemistry Department has explored the principles relating to physiological changes in paddy rice. He has been seeking ways to increase paddy rice production since 1954. Some projects were completed a few years ago. He wrote, in collaboration with Instructor Fan Meng-k'ang (2868/1125/1660), an article entitled "The Effect of Phosphorus Deficiency in Paddy Rice at Different Stages of Growth." The article tells how he discovered the theoretical basis for applying phosphorus and sulphur fertilizers to paddy rice at different stages of growth. A first-year graduate student Shen Shih-i (3476/0013/6965), under the guidance of Deputy Director Hu Kuo-ting (5170/0948/1353) of the Mathematics and Mechanics Department, read his article, "Basic Problems of Level, Closed Circuits," which he had read previously before an international conference on technology upon the recommendation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. This paper discusses an important problem which has arisen in the last 10 years in the field of basic theory of mathematics, information theory. This paper was highly regarded by Deputy Director Hu Kuo-ting.

EDUCATION OF RESEARCH STUDENTS AT TIENSIN UNIVERSITY IMPROVED -- Peiping,
Kuang-ming Jih-apo, 25 Dec 62, p 2

During 1962, Tientsin University has improved its training of research students and in-service research students by requiring these students to take elementary and refresher courses where these were felt to be necessary by the instructor under whom the research student was working. All research students and in-service research students are required to have courses in higher applied mathematics, theoretical physics, physical dialectics, and foreign languages.

Wang Hui-yun (3769/1979/0061), an in-service research student in the Radio Department, was required by Prof Chiu Pao-ch'eng (0736/1405/3397), assistant department head, to take the course "Higher Applied Mathematics" before taking the course "Radio Equipment." "Higher Applied Mathematics" includes such topics as probability theory, mathematical statistics, complex functions, and mathematical equations.

In-service research student Tsung Chih-heng (1350/1807/1854) studied the mechanics of elasticity and plasticity for 3 months, under the direction of Prof Yang T'ien-hsiang (2799/1131/4382), before being allowed to take the course "Structural Mechanics."

In-service research student Li Hou-sheng (2621/0624/3932) drew upon 30 or 40 foreign languages sources in the preparation of his graduation design, "Improvements in the Combustion Chamber of Diesel Engines;" the work was done under the direction of Prof Shih Shao-Hsi (0670/4801/3556). Li will lecture in the course "Special Types of Internal Combustion Engines" next semester.

RESEARCH STUDENTS ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS TO BE GIVEN -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 19 Dec 62, p 1

Entrance examinations will be given by higher schools and research organizations on a nationwide basis 15-17 February 1963. Instructions will be issued by the concerned organizations 20-27 December 1962. The 1963 examinations will be offered to a larger number of students, than previously, and the students will have a longer period in which to prepare for the examinations. New students, in addition to taking a more regorous entrance examination, will also be obliged to meet certain political, occupational, and health standards.

In 1963 plan for graduate students calls for the enrollment of over 1,600 research students and in-service research students in over 100 higher schools and research organizations; an increase over the 1962 plan. All graduates of higher schools and in-service students who have fulfilled

the basic curricula for higher school graduation and have 2 years of practical experience, who are not yet 35 years of age, and who fulfill the requirements stated above, are eligible to apply.

The research students entrance examinations will cover four or five topics to include political theory, foreign languages, fundamental and specialized courses. The Ministry of Education has prepared the parts of the examination dealing with political theory and foreign languages.

PEIPING, CANTON HIGHER SCHOOLS COMMEMORATE "DECEMBER NINTH" -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 10 Dec 62, p 2

The following Peiping schools held celebrations commemorating the 27th anniversary of the 9 December Student Movement: Peiping University, Tsinghua University, China People's University, Peiping Agricultural University, and China University of Science and Technology. In Canton, Ch'in Szu-p'ing (4440/1835/1627), party secretary of South China Engineering College; Huang Huan-ch'iu (7806/3562/4428), of Chungshan University, and personnel from Kwangtung College of Light Industry College (Kuang-tung Ch'ing Kung-yeh Hsueh-yuan; 6535/1562/2814/1331/7108) participated in the celebration in Canton.

STATE COUNCIL MAKES EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 23 Dec 62, p 2

Hao Yao (6787/9064) was appointed president of Sian Mining College, and Chang Su (1728/5685) was appointed vice-president of Chen-chiang Agricultural Mechanization College by the 124th session of the State Council, held 15 December 1962.

SINO-HUNGARIAN SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 16 Dec 62, p 3

The seventh meeting of the Sino-Hungarian Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission was held in Peiping, 4-14 December 1962. At this meeting, a protocol was signed involving the supplying by China to Hungary of scientific and technological data in the fields of chemical engineering, construction, agriculture, and geology. In turn, Hungary will supply China with scientific and technological data in the fields of metallurgy, machinery public health, and geology. Signing the agreement for China was Shen Hung (3088/7703), chairman of the Chinese group and Vice-Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building; for Hungary, Laslo Feldi, chairman of the Hungarian group and Vice-Minister of Light Industry.

SINO-ALBANIAN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED -- Peiping,
Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 15 Dec 62, p 3

An agreement was signed on 12 December 1962, in Tirana, by the Sino-Albanian Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission. Iljas Reka, First Vice-Minister of Agriculture and chairman of the Albanian delegation to the commission, signed for Albania. Lo Shu-chang (5012/0647/4545), Vice-Minister of Light Industry and chairman of the Chinese delegation, signed for China. Present at the signing were K'o-li-chia, [Chinese transliteration of an Albanian name] first vice-chairman of the Albanian delegation, responsible persons in the fields of industry and agriculture and Lo Shih-kao (5012/1102/7559), China's Ambassador to Albania.

CHINESE SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ALBANIA -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 Dec 62, p 3

The delegation from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, led by Chou P'ei-yuan (0719/1014/3293), that had been attending a conference of Albanian specialists returned from Albania by plane, arriving in Peiping on 6 December 1962.

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

[The following biographic information on selected Chinese Communist scientific and technical personnel was taken from sources cited in parentheses.]

CHANG Chien-feng (1728/0256/1496), Bridge and Tunnel Department, Ch'ang-ch'un Railway College; author of article, "Planning of Curricula Discussed." (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 15 Dec 62, p 2)

CHANG Kuo-fan (1728/0948/5603), a physicist and deputy mayor of Tientsin; P'AN Ch'eng-hsiao (3382/2110/1321), a mechanical engineer and president of Tientsin Engineering College;

Both subjects participated in conferences held in Tientsin August-December 1962 to discuss scientific and technical aid to agriculture. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 Dec 62, p 1)

CHANG Te-ch'ang; author of article, "On Instability Conditions of Delay Systems," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Inzhenernyy Zhurnal, Vol 2, No 4, 28 Nov 62, pp 209-212)

CH'EN Cheng-hua; coauthor with A. I. Kamneva of article, "Study of the Composition of Various Grades of Coal Along the Strike of the K-8 Coal Seam in the Donetz Basin," in Russian. (Moscow-Leningrad, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, Vol 35, No 12, Dec 62, pp 2764-2769)

CH'EN Wei-hou (7115/0251/0186), Mathematics Department, Peiping Agricultural University; author of article, "Teaching Students To Summarize." (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 24 Dec 62, p 2)

CH'IAO Tz'u-pin, Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, USSR; author of article, "Concerning Toxicity of the Aerosol in Welding Wtin Chromium containing Electrodes," in Russian. (Moscow, Gigiyena Truda i Professional'nyye Zabolevaniya, No 12, Dec 62, pp 19-26)

CH'IU Chia-pai, Leningrad State University; coauthor with A. I. Spasskova of article, "Polymerization of Dimethylbutadiene With Butyllithium and Study of the Structure of the Obtained Polymers," in Russian. (Moscow, Uspekhi Khimii, Vol 31, No 12, Dec 62, pp 2786-2790)

CHU Hai-ch'ing, Moscow State University; author of article, "Concerning the Ontogenesis and Biology of Apanteles Solitarius Ratz -- a Parasite of the Gypsy Moth (Porthetria dispar L)," in Russian. (Moscow, Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya 6, Biologiya, Pochvovedeniye, No 6, Nov/Dec 62, pp 26-32)

HSU Ch'ang-ka, Moscow State University; coauthor with G. N. Zaytseva, T. M. Dmitriyeva, and A. N. Belozerskiy of article, "A Comparative Study of the Nucleotide Content of Soluble Ribonucleic Acids in Certain Species of Bacteria and Animals," in Russian. (Moscow, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 147, No 5, 11 Dec 62, pp 1211-1214)

KAN Chan-ch'uan; author of article, "On the Density of Probability of a Transition for Solutions of Stochastic Equations of Higher Orders," in Russian. (Kiev, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Ukrainskiy Matematicheskii Zhurnal, Vol 14, No 4, Dec 62, pp 393-397)

LI Chi-hua (2621/4949/5478), Shantung Forestry Department; author of an article describing his 4½ years' training as a correspondence student at Peiping Forestry College, which included preparation of a handbook, "Aapling Growth and Afforestation Techniques," and reports published in Nung-yeh Chih-shih (Agricultural Knowledge). (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 15 Dec 62, p 2)

LI Chun-fu (2621/0193/3940), president and professor of chemistry; LU Chin-so (4151/6930/2747), lecturer in chemistry;

Both of Hsin-hsiang Normal College; subjects cooperated in order to improve the quality of Lu Chin-so's work. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 12 Dec 62, p 2)

LIANG Chih-an, Laboratory of Auditory Analyzer Physiology, Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Leningrad Academy of Sciences USSR; coauthor with I. I. Kachuro and N. V. Zaboyeva of article, "Technique of Multielectrode Implantation for Potential Derivation From Different Points of the Auditory Cortical Zone of a Cat Under Conditions of Chronic Experimentation," in Russian. (Moscow-Leningrad, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Fiziologicheskiy Zhurnal SSSR, Vol 48, No 12, Dec 62, pp 1517-1520)

LIU Hsiao-i, Chair of Physics and Melioration of Soils, Moscow State University; author of article, "The Regime of the Ground Waters of the Territory Adjoining the Rybinsk Reservoir," in Russian. (Moscow, Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya 6, Biologiya, Pochvovedeniye, No 6, Nov/Dec 62, pp 48-54)

LIU Shu-sen, Chair of Animal Biochemistry, Moscow State University; coauthor with S. Ye. Severin of article, "Acetylcholine Biosynthesis in the Nerve and Muscle Tissue of Insects," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Biokhimiya, Vol 27, No 6, Nov/Dec 62, pp 1085-1091)

MA I-ch'ing (7456/6654/3237)
T'ANG Yeh-yun (0781/2814/4596)

Both of the Biology Department, Yen-pien University; coauthors of article "Fastering the Capabilities of Students To Do Independent Work by Improving the Laboratory Curses." (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 14 Dec 62, p 2)

MENG Jih-ti (1322/2480/4104), Pharmaceuticals and Biologicals Testing Laboratory (Yao-p'in Sheng-wu Chih-p'in Chien-ting-so; 5673/0756/3932/3670/0455/0756/2914/1353/2076), Ministry of Public Health; reviewed an article, "A Discussion of Problems in Agrochemicals," which appeared in Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 December 1962. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 Dec 62, p 5)

SHIH Chun-yuan, Leningrad State University, A. A. Ukhtomskiy Physiological Institute; author of article, "On the Role of Cerebral Cortex in the Functional Interrelations of the Mammary Gland and Digestive System," in Russian. (Moscow, Byulleten' Eksperimental'noy Biologii i Meditsiny, Vol 54, No 12, Dec 62, pp 22-26)

TS'UI Hsien-hang, coauthor with I. P. Alimarin and G. N. Bilimovich of article, "Extraction of Niobium and Tantalum in the Form of 8-Hydroxyquinolate Complexes From Oxyacid Solutions," in Russian. (Moscow, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 7, No 12, Dec 62, pp 2725-2730)

WENG Hsin-chih (5040/1800/2784); author of article, "Nephritis." (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 15 Dec 62, p 2)

YANG Shou-jen (2799/1343/0088), Mukden Agricultural College; reviewed an article, "Problems in the Development of Chemical Fertilizers," which appeared in Jen-min Jih-pao, 11 December 1962. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 Dec 62, p 5)

YAK K'o-min; coauthor with D. I. Ryabchikov and I. N. Marov of article, "Complex Citrates of Indium," in Russian. (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Shurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 7, No 12, Dec 62, pp 2716-2724)

YU Chen-shan (0080/2182/0810); developed an improved method for calculations that, according to the Institute of Mathematics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, will be of assistance to beginning students of spherical calculation; Yu was formerly a civil engineer. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 Dec 62, p 2)

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ANSWER

7 September 2004

Ms. Roberta Schoen
Deputy Director for Operations
Defense Technical Information Center
7725 John J. Kingman Road
Suite 0944
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Dear Ms. Schoen:

In February of this year, DTIC provided the CIA Declassification Center with a referral list of CIA documents held in the DTIC library. This referral was a follow on to the list of National Intelligence Surveys provided earlier in the year.

We have completed a declassification review of the "Non-NIS" referral list and include the results of that review as Enclosure 1. Of the 220 documents identified in our declassification database, only three are classified. These three are in the Release in Part category and may be released to the public once specified portions of the documents are removed. Sanitization instructions for these documents are included with Enclosure 1.

In addition to the documents addressed in Enclosure 1, 14 other documents were unable to be identified. DTIC then provided the CDC with hard copies of these documents in April 2004 for declassification review. The results of this review are provided as Enclosure 2.

We at CIA greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter. Should you have any questions concerning this letter and for coordination of any further developments, please contact Donald Black of this office at (703) 613-1415.

Sincerely,

Nancy Takacs for

Sergio N. Alcivar
Chief, CIA Declassification Center,
Declassification Review and Referral
Branch

Enclosures:

1. Declassification Review of CIA Documents at DTIC (with sanitization instructions for 3 documents)
 2. Declassification Status of CIA Documents (hard copy) Referred by DTIC (with review processing sheets for each document)

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Processing of OGA-Held CIA Documents

The following CIA documents located at DTIC were reviewed
by CIA and declassification guidance has been provided.

OGA Doc ID	Job Num	Box	Fldr	Doc	Doc ID	Document Title	Pub Date	Pages	Decision	Proc Date
AD0335508	78-03117A	194	1	23	4363	Scientific Information Report Chemistry And Metallurgy (26)	3/7/1963	71	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0335625	78-03117A	197	1	3	4460	Scientific Information Report Chemistry And Metallurgy (27)	4/4/1963	51	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0336825	78-03117A	199	1	26	4562	Scientific Information Report Chemistry And Metallurgy (28)	5/9/1963	70	Approved For Release	3/25/2004
AD0332150	78-03117A	183	1	5	3916	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (11)	10/4/1962	52	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332434	78-03117A	183	1	40	3951	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (12)	10/19/1962	59	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332795	78-03117A	184	1	37	3988	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (13)	11/5/1962	48	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333069	78-03117A	186	1	7	4028	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (14)	11/16/1962	30	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333148	78-03117A	187	1	19	4078	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (15)	11/29/1962	44	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333835	78-03117A	189	1	6	4144	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (16)	12/21/1962	65	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334108	78-03117A	190	1	2	4179	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (17)	1/10/1963	56	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334105	78-03117A	191	1	12	4230	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (18)	1/18/1963	25	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334378	78-03117A	192	1	21	4277	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (19)	2/1/1963	27	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334433	78-03117A	193	1	22	4322	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (20)	2/15/1963	28	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335021	78-03117A	194	1	37	4377	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (21)	3/8/1963	59	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335847	78-03117A	198	1	33	4526	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (22)	4/18/1963	61	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0336327	78-03117A	200	1	3	4578	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (23)	5/2/1963	68	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0337167	78-03117A	201	1	26	4643	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (24)	5/23/1963	95	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0337777	78-03117A	202	1	27	4687	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (25)	6/6/1963	52	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0338474	78-03117A	203	1	27	4727	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (26)	6/20/1963	83	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0338687	78-03117A	204	1	32	4772	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (27)	7/5/1963	80	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0339386	78-03117A	206	1	4	4820	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (28)	7/17/1963	32	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0339147	78-03117A	207	1	11	4862	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (29)	7/30/1963	48	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0340927	78-03117A	208	1	35	4924	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (30)	8/21/1963	53	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0341855	78-03117A	209	1	43	4974	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (31)	9/5/1963	46	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0342464	78-03117A	210	1	38	5013	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (32)	9/16/1963	43	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0342608	78-03117A	211	1	36	5054	Scientific Information Report Chinese Science (33)	9/27/1963	41	Approved For Release	3/29/2004